THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

OF

AMERICA

FACULTY OF LAW

1899-1900

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACULTY OF LAW.

HON. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, LL. D., - - - Dean

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS AND TEACHING FELLOWS.

Common Law, Jurisprudence, etc.:

HON. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, LL. D.
JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., LL. B.
EDMUND B. BRIGGS, D. C. L.
WILLIAM L. CLARK, JR., LL. B.
JAMES A. MCDONALD, LL. B.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, D. C. L.,

Civil Law:

VERY REV. THOMAS J. SHAHAN, D. D., J. U. L.
WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, LL. M.
THEODOR P. ION, J. C. L.

Sociology, Politics, Economics, Economic Legislation, etc.:

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, PH. D., LL. D.
HON. HANNIS TAYLOR, LL. D.
REV. WILLIAM J. KERBY, S. T. L., PH. D.
CHARLES P. NEILL, PH. D.

Canon Law:

REV. JOHN T. CREAGH, J. C. D., J. U. L., S. T. L.

Logic and Metaphysics:

REV. EDMUND T. SHANAHAN, PH. D., D. D., J. C. L.

Forensic Ethics:

REV. FREDERICK Z. ROOKER, PH. D., D. D.

Forensic Medicine, Toxicology, etc.:

REV. JOHN J. GRIFFIN, PH. D.

Forensic Rhetoric:

MAURICE F. EGAN, LL. D.

Land Boundaries, Surveys, Maps, etc.:

JOSIAH PIERCE, M. A.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

That portion of the University which is under the direction of the Faculty of Law is divided into two Schools—the Professional School of Law and the University School of Law. As these schools differ not only in the courses which they offer but in their methods of study, their requirements for admission, their conditions for degrees, and other matters of detail, a separate statement concerning each of them is necessary.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW.

The Professional School of Law is devoted to the training of young men for admission to the bar. Its courses include the subjects of Elementary Law, Legal Bibliography, Real Property, Contracts, Domestic Relations, Corporations, Wills and Estates, Torts, Crimes, Equity, Pleading, Evidence, Procedure, Conveyancing, Forensic Medicine, Forensic Rhetoric and Oratory, Parliamentary Law, Constitutional Law, International Law, Jurisprudence, Politics, Sociology, Economics, History, Logic and Metaphysics; to which other branches are added whenever they are required in order to afford the individual student a thoroughly practical legal education. Discipline in the application of the knowledge thus obtained to actual affairs is furnished by moot courts, parliaments, the preparation of written opinions, pleadings, briefs, essays, and other academic exercises.

These courses of study occupy the student during three full academic years, which are known as the Junior, Middle and Senior years.* At the commencement of his Junior year he is subjected to a rigid drill in Elementary Law by which he is made familiar with legal phraseology, with the general definitions and

*Students who are required by the rules of the States in which they expect to practice to spend a year in local study before applying for admission to the bar, are allowed to be absent from the University and to pursue their courses in any approved office or law School from the Easter vacation of their Middle year to the Easter vacation of their Senior year.

rules of the common law, and with the relations of the different departments of the law toward one another. The remainder of his Junior year is devoted to recitations from elementary treatises and collections of cases on Real Property, Contracts, Domestic Relations, Corporations, Wills and Estates, Torts, Crimes, Equity, Pleading, Evidence, International Law, Constitutional Law and Parliamentary Law, together with lectures on Legal Bibliography, and research work in the Institutional History of Greece, Rome, England, and the United States. The text-books used in these studies are selected from the Students' Series, the Hornbook Series, the Practitioners' Series, and others of similar scope and character.

PROGRAM OF JUNIOR COURSES FOR 1899–1900.

GROUP I. Elementary Law (Private), 50 hours; Contracts 50 hours; Domestic Relations, 10 hours; Corporations, 15 hours; Wills and Estates, 20 hours; Evidence, 15 hours. Five hours a week.

GROUP II. Elementary Law (Public), 20 hours; Real Property, 35 hours; Torts, 15 hours; Criminal Law, 10 hours; Equity, 15 hours; Parliamentary Law, 15 hours; Constitutional Law, 15 hours; Pleading, 20 hours; International Law, 15 hours. Five hours a week.

GROUP III. Legal Bibliography, 32 hours. One hour a week.

GROUP IV. Institutional History, 32 hours. One hour a week.

These groups are conducted by separate professors and are concurrent, and are so arranged that Contracts, Real Property, Domestic Relations, Torts, and Corporations are taught before Pleading, and Pleading before Evidence, etc., etc.

For the Middle and Senior years the Common Law courses are arranged in two groups, as follows:

GROUP I. Real Property, including Fixtures, Highways, Waters, Mortgages, Liens, and Conveyancing; Torts; Crimes and Criminal Procedure; Forensic Medicine; Forensic Rhetoric and Oratory.

GROUP II. Contracts, including Agency, Bailments, Bills and Notes, Carriers, Insurance, Partnership, Sales, Suretyship, etc.; Civil Remedies, including Common Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Evidence, and Procedure; Equity and Equity Pleading; Wills and Administration.

These groups of courses are offered on alternate years, and each is attended by all the students of the Middle and Senior Classes. Group II is being given during the current academic year 1898–99. In the year 1899–1900 Group I will be pursued. The instruction in these courses is carried on by lectures, recitations, and case-work (Harvard system), with extensive collateral readings in treatises and other books of recognized authority.

During the whole of the Middle and Senior years courses in Philosophical and Historical Jurisprudence, Politics, Economics, Logic and Metaphysics are also offered. These courses consist of lectures and collateral readings, and the attendance of the students upon the lectures, together with a certain amount of the collateral reading, is obligatory, leaving to each student to pursue his researches beyond the prescribed limit if he so desires.

During the Senior year courses in Civil Law are added to the courses already mentioned. The course in Civil Law comprises an outline of the History, Bibliography, and Principles of the Roman Law and the relations of the Roman Law to the laws of England and America. These courses are conducted by lectures and collateral readings, and must be taken by all the members of the Senior Class.

PROGRAM OF MIDDLE COURSES FOR 1899–1900.

Common Law Courses, GROUP I.	Five hours a week.
Economics (Elementary).	Two hours a week. First half-year.
History and Theories of Government,	Two hours a week. Second half-year.
Jurisprudence.	One hour a week.
Institutional History.	One hour a week.
Logic and Metaphysics,	Two hours a week.

PROGRAM OF SENIOR COURSES FOR 1899–1900.

Common Law Courses, GROUP I.	Five hours a week.
Economic History.	Two hours a week.
Sociology (Elementary).	Two hours a week.
Jurisprudence.	One hour a week.
History of Law.	One hour a week.
Civil Law.	One hour a week.
Logic and Metaphysics.	Two hours a week.

Applicants for admission to the Junior Class must be at least eighteen years of age, of good moral character and studious habits, and, unless dispensed by the Rector of the University for sufficient academic reasons, must have received a Baccalaureate degree in Arts, Philosophy, Letters or Science from some college in good standing. Applicants for admission to the Middle or Senior Classes must, in addition to the requirements for admission to the Junior Class, pass a satisfactory examination in all the courses of study already completed by the class which they wish to enter.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) will be conferred upon students of this School who have fulfilled the following conditions:

1. The candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age.
2. He must have studied law, either at a law school or under a competent instructor in an office, for a period of three academic years.
3. He must have been a resident student at this School for at least one academic year after his completion of the studies hereinbefore prescribed for the Junior year.
4. He must have approved himself to the Faculty by his uprightness of conduct and diligence in study.
5. He must have passed a satisfactory examination upon all the courses of study prescribed for the Junior, Middle, and Senior years.

The degree examinations of the Senior Class are held annually in May and the degree is awarded to successful candidates at the ensuing Commencement in June. Examinations

are also held just before the Easter recess of the Middle year and at frequent intervals during the Junior year, in order to test the progress of the students. To entitle a student to admission to an examination on any subject he must have attended at least 80 per cent. of the class exercises upon that subject, unless duly excused on account of sickness or some other unavoidable cause. To pass any of these examinations he must attain a mark of at least 80 on a scale of 100. Students falling below this mark are entitled to have one conditional examination on the same subject at the convenience of the Faculty. Students absent from any examination without excuse, or failing in their conditional examination, must wait until the next regular examination on the subject.

It is of the highest importance that applicants for admission to the Junior Class should enter promptly at the beginning of the year; otherwise, since they will be compelled to make up their arrears of work while taking all the regular exercises of their class, they may be seriously hindered in their progress and even prevented from obtaining their Baccalaureate degree within the anticipated three years. Those who enter as late as the first of November must pass an examination on the subjects completed by the class before their arrival, but will not be credited with the remainder of that year as a full academic year.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.

The University School of Law presents to graduates of professional law schools and to members of the bar an opportunity for the special investigation of particular topics of the law. It also offers to them, and to other persons of mature age and scholarly attainments, instruction in the law and in the other branches of political and social science as a matter of liberal civic and professional education.

In this School the work of the student consists, mainly, of personal research under professorial supervision, the written results of which are read and criticised in academic exercises,—the work itself being directed and supplemented by lectures, both from the permanent members of the Faculty and from special lecturers of distinction in the various subjects to which the courses appertain.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction offered to the students of this School are given partly in the Professional School of Law, partly in the School of Social Sciences by members of the Faculty of Philosophy, and partly in the University School of Law. A general outline of these courses is as follows:

I. General Common Law Courses. (See pages 4–5).

II. Special Common Law Courses.

1. Advanced Topics in Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Crimes, Equity, Testamentary and Probate Law.
2. Corporations, including *a*) Private Corporations; *b*) Railroad Law; *c*) Electrical Law; *d*) Corporate Trusts; *e*) Public Corporations.
3. Shipping and Admiralty.
4. Monopolies, including *a*) Patents; *b*) Copyrights; *c*) Trademarks; *d*) Exclusive Franchises.
5. Remedies, including *a*) Actions and Defenses; *b*) Mandamus; *c*) Prohibition; *d*) Quo Warranto; *e*) Ne Exeat; *f*) Habeas Corpus.
6. Trusts and Trustees.

III.—Constitutional Law.

1. English Constitutional Law.
2. American Constitutional Law.
3. Local State Constitutional Law.
4. Comparative Constitutional Law.

IV.—Statute Law.

1. English Statute Law.
2. American Statute Law.
3. Local State Statute Law.
4. Construction and Interpretation of Statutes.

V.—Administrative Law.

1. Parliamentary Law.
2. Revenue Laws.
3. Military Law.

VI. International Law.

1. Private International Law.
2. Public International Law.
3. Diplomacy.

VII.—Civil Law.

1. General History and Bibliography of the Roman Law.
2. Elements of the Roman Law.
3. Critical Investigation of the Great Epochs of the Roman Law.
4. Selected Titles of the Roman Law in the Latin Text, with the French, German, etc., commentators.
5. Modern Civil Law of Europe.
6. Influence of the Civil Law on English and American Law.

VIII.—Ecclesiastical Law.

1. History and Bibliography of Ecclesiastical Law.
2. General Character and Structure of the Corpus Juris Canonici.
3. Selected Titles from the Decretals.
4. Modern Church Legislation.
5. English and American Statutes and Decisions affecting Ecclesiastical Persons, Relations and Property.

IX.—Jurisprudence.

1. Philosophical Jurisprudence, including *a*) Nature and Attributes of Law; *b*) Fundamental Legal Conceptions; *c*) Origin and Development of Law; *d*) Forms of Law; *e*) Fundamental Principles of Law.
2. Historical Jurisprudence, including *a*) Prehistoric Law; *b*) Primitive Asiatic Law; *c*) Egyptian Law; *d*) Grecian Law; *e*) Roman Law; *f*) Continental Law; *g*) English Law; *h*) American Law.
3. Comparative Jurisprudence.

X.—Courses in other Branches of Political and Social Science.

1. Elements of Political Science.
2. History of Political Theories.
3. Political Geography.
4. Political History.
5. Constitutional History.
6. The Legislative Function—its History and Methods.
7. The Judicial Function—its History and Methods.
8. The Executive Function—its History and Methods.
9. Suffrage.
10. Political Parties.
11. Finance and Taxation.
12. Municipal Governments.
13. Social Economics.
14. Economic History.
15. Criminology.

The length and content of all the courses required in this School for degrees are based upon the supposition that the student is able to give his entire time to the pursuit of his studies in regular attendance at the lectures and seminars given in the University. The lectures will occupy at least five hours a week, and the seminars not less than one hour a week. Those who have other occupations or are obliged from any cause to be irregular in their attendance upon the seminars and lectures must not expect to finish their courses in the periods herein prescribed.

ADMISSION.

Bachelors of Law and members of the bar or of any other liberal profession are admitted to this School as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon presentation of the usual credentials. Other candidates for the Baccalaureate degree must satisfy the Faculty by the production of their published writings, their academical degrees, their successful examination, or in some other sufficient manner, of their fitness to undertake the course of study they desire. For admission to the course leading to the Masters' degree, the degree of Bachelor of Laws received from any Law School of good standing is accepted in lieu of that conferred by this University. For admission to the courses leading to either of the Doctorates, the Masters' and other degrees elsewhere obtained are recognized when they have been awarded as the result of studies which, both in their scope and in the intellectual discipline they have afforded, are fully equivalent to those required for such degrees in this University. In the absence of this equivalent prior training, persons desiring to study for the Doctors' degrees will be expected to make up their deficiencies in knowledge or method by following the courses leading to the lower degrees before they are accepted as candidates for any higher degree.

DEGREES.

The degrees awarded by the University to students of this School, who may have fulfilled the required conditions, are Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.), Master of Laws (LL. M.), and Doctor of Law (J. D.); Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.), Master of Civil Law (M. C. L.), and Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.); Doctor Utriusque Juris (J. U. D.); and Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon students who are members of the bar, or graduates of other Law Schools, upon the completion of such courses as the Faculty may prescribe in view of their age, experience, and previous attainments. Upon others it is bestowed only after a period of not less than two years devoted to the courses designated for them by the Faculty,—the general Common Law being in all such cases required to be taken as the major study.

The degree of Master of Laws is awarded to Bachelors of Laws who have completed any one of the Special Common Law courses with such minor courses in Jurisprudence, Sociology, Politics, Economics and Civil Law as the Faculty may determine. These courses will require at least one year of study, but may be extended for an indefinite time with the consent of the Faculty. The Masters' degree is also conferred upon Bachelors of Laws who, instead of special research in Common Law topics, perform an equivalent amount of work in broader studies in Law, Jurisprudence, and other branches of Political and Social Science. Candidates for this degree who have not made full courses in Philosophy before entering the University must complete such courses before presenting themselves for the degree.

Masters of Law may obtain the Doctorate of Law by devoting two or more additional years of study to the courses by which they have already attained their Masters' degree. Students pursuing any of the courses for the Doctors' degree must have a good reading knowledge of Latin and of French or German. For some of the courses a knowledge of both French and German is required. Moreover, the Doctors' degree is conferred on no one who has not made three years' minor study, or its equivalent, in the Civil Law.

The degree of Bachelor of Civil Law is conferred upon students who have devoted not less than two years to the study of the courses in Roman Law and their related minors, and have, in the judgment of the Faculty, made satisfactory progress therein. The degree of Master of Civil Law may be obtained by the diligent pursuit of the same major course and the same or equivalent minors during an additional year. For any of these courses a reading knowledge of Latin and French, and sometimes of German also, is necessary. The same attainments in Philosophy are required for this degree as for that of Master of Laws.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law is awarded to Masters of Civil Law who have completed all the courses in the Civil Law, together with their prescribed minor courses; which minor courses must include not only the selected subjects in Jurisprudence, Sociology, Politics, and Economics, but also as extensive

studies in the Common Law as are required in this School for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Doctors of Law may receive the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon their completion of the courses in Civil Law. The time necessary for the attainment of this degree by Masters of Civil Law is not less than two years; for Doctors of Law the time depends upon the progress made by them in the study of the Civil Law before the reception of their prior degrees.

For the degree of Doctor Utriusque Juris the courses in Ecclesiastical Law must be completed. These courses, *as degree courses*, are open only to Doctors of Civil Law. The purpose of these courses is to produce lawyers learned in the law of the land as it affects ecclesiastical affairs and interests as distinguished from canonists versed merely in the internal discipline of the Church itself.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) must have received the three prior doctorates (J.D., D.C.L., J.U.D.), and after their reception of the Doctorate Utriusque Juris must devote at least two years to the further pursuit of such courses in the law and other branches of political or social science as they may elect with the approbation of the Faculty.

As a condition for each of the foregoing degrees a satisfactory examination on the selected courses of study must be sustained. For each of the Doctors' degrees a dissertation must be submitted by the student and approved by the Faculty. For the degree of Doctor of Laws this dissertation must assume the proportions of a substantial treatise on some legal or political topic, and be of sufficient merit to warrant its publication in the name of the University.

LIBRARIES, ETC.

The Library of the Schools of Law, although established but four years ago, already contains over fourteen hundred volumes, most carefully selected for the use of students, and includes full sets of the United States Supreme Court Reports, the Federal Cases, the Federal Reporter, the American Decisions, Reports, and State Reports, the Lawyer's Annotated Reports, the English Common Law Reports, duplicate sets of the American and

English Encyclopedia of Law, the Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, and several hundred treatises on the Common and the Civil Law.

The advantages offered by a residence in the city of Washington to an earnest student of the law are beyond estimation. To enable the students of the Professional School to avail themselves of those advantages, class hours are so arranged as not to interfere with their frequent attendance at the Supreme Court or at Congress, and to but a small extent with their presence in the ordinary courts of the District of Columbia.

TUITION FEES, ETC.

The tuition fees in the Schools of Law are fixed by the courses leading to the several degrees and not by the time occupied by the student in completing them. The fees for the entire courses leading to the Bachelor's degree (3 years) are $200; for those leading to the Master's degree, $100; for those leading to the Doctorate of Law, $100; for those leading to the Doctorate of Civil Law, $100; for those leading to the Doctorate Utriusque Juris, $100; for those leading to the Doctorate of Laws, $200 These fees must be paid or secured in advance unless otherwise arranged by special agreement with the University, and no degree will be conferred upon a student until his financial obligations to the University are discharged.

Graduation fees for the Bachelors' and Masters' degrees are five dollars ($5) each; for the Doctors' degrees twenty-five dollars ($25) each.

Excellent rooms, with every modern convenience, can be hired on the University grounds, in the buildings erected for that purpose, at prices ranging from $6 to $12 per month. Good table board can be obtained in the immediate vicinity for from $3 to $5 a week, according to quality. The expense for books, stationery and other students' appliances need not exceed, on the average, $25 per annum.

The academic year for the Schools of Law begins on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, and ends on Wednesday, June 6, 1900.

For further information address the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

1898–1899.

Matriculates.

Professional School of Law.

Senior Class.

Martin T. Birmingham,	*Providence, R. I.*
William P. Burns, Litt. B., Notre Dame,	*Michigan City, Ind.*
James J. Igoe, A. B., Mt. St. Mary's,	*New Castle, Pa.*
William C. Loeffler, A. B., Holy Ghost,	*Pittsburg, Pa.*
John W. Lyons,	*Brandon, Vt.*
Arthur D. Maguire, B.L., St. Mary's, Montreal,	*Hamilton, Ont.*
Thomas J. O'Brien, A. B., Rock Hill,	*Lynchburg, Va.*
James Regan, Jr., A. B., Rock Hill,	*Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.*
Charles F. Reidinger,	*Marquette, Mich.*
Louis C. Ritchie,	*Washington, D. C.*
Edward T. Wade, A. B., Villanova,	*Chicago Ill.*
Frank W. Williams,	*Brandon, Vt.*

Middle Class.

Terence E. Curran,	*Waterbury, Conn.*
Albert J. Loeffler, A. B., Holy Ghost,	*Pittsburg, Pa.*
James C. McGuire, A. B., Georgetown, A. M., Georgetown,	*Washington, D. C.*
John J. McKone,	*Hartford, Conn.*
Thomas J. McTighe, Jr., A. B., Mt. St. Mary's, A. M., Mt. St. Mary's,	*Bensonhurst, N. Y.*
William R. Naulty, A.B., Christian Brothers, St. Louis,	*Carthage, Mo.*
John D. Rodgers, A.B., Sacred Heart, Denver,	*Baltimore, Md.*

JUNIOR CLASS.

FRANK A. BRANDY,	*Baltimore, Md.*
PATRICK V. HICKEY, A. B., Manhattan,	*New York City.*
WILLIAM H. KELLY, A. B., Rock Hill,	*Staunton, Va.*
JAMES E. KING, A. B., Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.,	*St. Louis, Mo.*
GEORGE P. MCCARRICK.	*Norfolk, Va.*
THOMAS B. O'NEILL, A. B., All Hallows,	*Evanston, Wy.*
JOHN A. POWERS, A. B., Loyola,	*Laurel, Md.*
ABNER C. RITCHIE, A. B., Georgetown,	*Washington, D. C.*
JOHN D. ROCKHILL,	*Alliance, Ohio.*
FRANK W. ROMAINE,	*Washington, D. C.*
CLARKE WAGGAMAN	*Washington, D. C.*

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.

BRAINERD AVERY, LL. B., Columbian, LL. M., Catholic University, Attorney at Law,	*Rutland, Vt.*
JOHN A. BOYD A. B., Loyola, LL. B., Georgetown, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
CLARENCE M. BRUNE, A. B., Harvard, Ph. B., Columbia, D. C. L., Chicago, D C. L., Washington, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
ROSSA F. DOWNING, LL. B., Georgetown, LL. M., Georgetown, LL M., Columbian, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, A. B., Emory, LL. B., Georgetown, LL. M., Georgetown, Attorney at Law,	*Covington, Ga.*

JEAN F. P. DES GARENNES, A. B., Georgetown, A. M., Georgetown, LL. B., Georgetown, LL. M., Georgetown, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
CHARLES H. GODDARD, A. B., Humboldt, LL. B., Chicago University, Attorney at Law,	*Hurley, S. Dak.*
THEODORE P. ION, J. C. B., Paris, J. C. L., Paris, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
JOHN L. LOVE, A. B., Oberlin, LL. B., Catholic University,	*Washington, D. C.*
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, LL. B., Regents, N.Y., LL. B., Metropolis, LL. B., New York University, LL. M., Columbian, LL. M., Georgetown, D. C. L., Catholic University, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*
TAIZO OKADA, LL. B., Yale, Diploma in Law, Tokio University, Attorney at Law,	*Tokio Japan.*
WALTER C. PIERCE, LL. B., Tulane,	*New Orleans, La.*
OWEN W. REDDY, LL. B., Catholic University, Attorney at Law,	*Newburyport, Mass.*
GEORGE J. TWOHY, A. B., Rock Hill, LL. B., Catholic University, Attorney at Law,	*Norfolk, Va.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, LL. B., Georgetown, LL. M., National, Attorney at Law,	*Washington, D. C.*

SUMMARY.

Matriculates, Professional School	30
Matriculates, University School	15
Total	45

3 0112 105613571

ALUMNI RECORD.

Brainerd Avery, LL. B., Columbian, 1895 ; LL. M., Catholic University, 1896 ; Member of Bars of Supreme Court of United States, District of Columbia and Vermont ; Clerk Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Member ϕ. Δ. ϕ. Principal professional occupation has been preparing Bills and Reports for Congress. Studying for Doctorate of Law in Catholic University. Residence, Proctor, Vt. Washington address, Hotel Baltic.

Frank A. Bolton, B. L., Notre Dame, 1894 ; LL. B., Catholic University, 1898. Admitted to the Bar of Ohio, 1898. Present address, Newark, Ohio.

James C. Bourke, Diploma U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1887 ; LL.B., Columbia, 1889 ; LL.M., Catholic University, 1896 ; D.C.L., Catholic University, 1897. Admitted to Bar of Missouri, 1890. Official in War Department. Present address, U. S. Engineer's Office, Washington, D. C.

Edmund B. Briggs, LL. B., Georgetown, 1875 ; LL. M., Catholic University, 1896; D. C. L., Catholic University, 1897. Admitted to Bar of Supreme Court of District of Columbia, 1875 ; to Bar of New York, 1878 ; to Bar of Florida, 1888. United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, 1865. Fellow in Law, Catholic University, 1896-7. Instructor in Law, Catholic University, 1898– . Present address, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

William T. Cashman, A. B., Mt. St. Mary's, 1893 ; A. M., Mt. St. Mary's, 1895 ; LL. B., Catholic University, 1896 ; LL. M., Catholic University, 1897. Admitted to Bar of Massachusetts, 1898. Present address, 946 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

William L. Clark, Jr., LL. B., Catholic University, 1896. Admitted to Bar of Virginia, 1884. Author of works on Contracts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Corporations, etc. Instructor in Law, Catholic University, 1896. Now at work on American and English Encyclopedia of Law. Present address, Northport, Long Island, N. Y.

George S. Connell, A. B., Columbia, 1893; LL. B., Catholic University, 1896. Present address,